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SIGN CHANGES IN SHORT INTERVALS OF COEFFICIENTS OF SPINOR ZETA FUNCTION OF A SIEGEL CUSP FORM OF GENUS 2

EMMANUEL ROYER, JYOTI SENGUPTA, AND JIE WU

ABSTRACT. In this paper, we establish a Voronoi formula for the spinor zeta function of a Siegel cusp form of genus 2. We deduce from this formula quantitative results on the number of its positive (resp. negative) coefficients in some short intervals.

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Truncated Voronoi formula	3
3.	Proof of the Theorem	6
	References	10

1. INTRODUCTION

Let S_k be the space of Siegel cusp forms of integral weight k on the group $\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{Z}) \subset \mathrm{GL}_4(\mathbb{Q})$ and let $F \in S_k$ be an eigenfunction of all the Hecke operators. Let

$$Z_F(s) := \prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}} Z_{F,p}(p^{-s}) \quad (\mathrm{Re} s > 1)$$

be the spinor zeta function of F . Here \mathcal{P} is the set of prime numbers and if $\alpha_{0,p}, \alpha_{1,p}, \alpha_{2,p}$ are the Satake p -parameters attached to F then

$$Z_{F,p}(t)^{-1} := (1 - \alpha_{0,p}t)(1 - \alpha_{0,p}\alpha_{1,p}t)(1 - \alpha_{0,p}\alpha_{2,p}t)(1 - \alpha_{0,p}\alpha_{1,p}\alpha_{2,p}t).$$

They satisfy

$$\alpha_{0,p}^2 \alpha_{1,p} \alpha_{2,p} = 1$$

for all p . A Siegel form is in the Maass subspace S_k^M of S_k if it is a linear combination of Siegel forms F that are eigenvectors of all the Hecke operators and for which there

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exists a primitive modular form, f , of weight $2k - 2$ such that

$$Z_F(s) = \zeta\left(s - \frac{1}{2}\right) \zeta\left(s + \frac{1}{2}\right) L(f, s).$$

Here $L(f, s)$ is the L-function of f . This happens only if k is even. The bijective linear application between S_k^M and the space of modular forms of weight $2k - 2$ is called the Saito-Kurokawa lifting [16]. The Ramanujan-Petersson conjecture says that

$$(1) \quad |\alpha_{j,p}| = 1 \text{ for } j = 0, 1, 2 \text{ and all primes } p.$$

It is not true for Siegel Hecke-eigenforms in S_k^M . But, if k is odd or, if k is even and in the orthogonal complement of S_k^M , then it has been established by Weissauer [15]. We denote by H_k^* the set of Siegel cuspidal Hecke-eigenforms of weight k and genus 2 that, if k is even, are in the orthogonal complement of S_k^M . The forms we consider in this paper all belong to H_k^* . According to Breulmann [2], a Siegel Hecke-eigenform is in S_k^M if and only if all its Hecke eigenvalues are positive.

According to [1, 6], the function

$$\Lambda_F(s) := (2\pi)^{-s} \Gamma\left(s + k - \frac{3}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(s + \frac{1}{2}\right) Z_F(s)$$

has an entire continuation to \mathbb{C} since $F \in H_k^*$. Further it satisfies the functional equation

$$(2) \quad \Lambda_F(s) = (-1)^k \Lambda_F(1 - s)$$

on \mathbb{C} . The spinor zeta function of F has the Dirichlet expansion:

$$Z_F(s) = \sum_{n \geq 1} a_F(n) n^{-s}$$

for $\text{Re } s > 1$. By using (1), one sees that

$$(3) \quad |a_F(n)| \leq d_4(n)$$

for all $n \geq 1$, where $d_4(n)$ is the number of solutions in positive integers a, b, c, d of $n = abcd$.

In this paper, we investigate the problem of sign changes for the sequence $(a_F(n))_{n \geq 1}$ in short intervals. Define

$$\mathcal{N}_F^\pm(x) := \sum_{\substack{n \leq x \\ a_F(n) \geq 0}} 1.$$

We apply a method due to Lau & Tsang [11] to establish the following Theorem. Convergence issues however appear and we have to deal with them.

Theorem— Let F be in H_k^* and $\varepsilon > 0$. There are constants $c > 0$ absolute and $x_0(F)$ depending only on F such that for all $x \geq x_0(F)$, we have

$$\mathcal{N}_F^\pm(x + cx^{3/4}) - \mathcal{N}_F^\pm(x) \gg x^{3/8-\varepsilon},$$

where the implied constant in \gg depends only on ε .

Remark - An ingredient of our proof is the inequality

$$(4) \quad \sum_{n \leq x} a_F(n) \ll_{F,\varepsilon} x^{3/5+\varepsilon} \quad (x \geq 2).$$

(see Lemma 1). We also prove, and use an Omega-result:

$$\sum_{n \leq x} a_F(n) = \Omega_{\pm}(x^{3/8})$$

(see Lemma 2).

Two related problems have already been studied. Denote by $\lambda_F(n)$ the n -th normalised Hecke eigenvalue of F . Then we have

$$(5) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_F(n)}{n^s} = \frac{Z_F(s)}{\zeta(2s+1)} \quad (\text{Re } s > 1).$$

In [8], Kohnen proved that

$$\#\{n \leq x : \lambda_F(n) \geq 0\} \rightarrow \infty \quad (x \rightarrow \infty).$$

Then, Das [5] proved that, as x tends to $+\infty$, the quantities

$$\frac{1}{\#\{p \in \mathcal{P} : p \leq x\}} \#\{p \in \mathcal{P} \cap [1, x] : \lambda_F(p) \geq 0\}$$

are bounded from below (and naturally also bounded from above). In [9], Kohnen & Sengupta proved that under the same assumption there is an integer $n \ll k^2(\log k)^{20}$ such that $\lambda_F(n) < 0$. Their result has been generalised to higher levels by Brown [3].

Remark - Das's result is on the counting function of the Hecke eigenvalues. It implies however the result on the coefficients of the spinor zeta function since (5) implies

$$a_F(n) = \sum_{\substack{(d,m) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \\ d^2 m = n}} \frac{\lambda_F(m)}{d}.$$

Moreover, the proof of Kohnen & Sengupta can be adapted to prove that there is an integer $n \ll k^2(\log k)^{20}$ such that $a_F(n) < 0$.

2. TRUNCATED VORONOI FORMULA

The aim of this section is to establish the following truncated Voronoi formula, which will be needed in the proof of the Theorem.

Lemma 1 – Let F be in H_k^* . Then for any $A > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, we have

$$(6) \quad \sum_{n \leq x} a_F(n) = \frac{x^{3/8}}{(2\pi)^{3/4}} \sum_{n \leq M} \frac{a_F(n)}{n^{5/8}} \cos\left(4\sqrt{2\pi}(nx)^{1/4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ + O_{A,F,\varepsilon}\left((x^3 M^{-1})^{1/4+\varepsilon} + (xM)^{1/4+\varepsilon}\right)$$

uniformly for $x \geq 2$ and $1 \leq M \leq x^A$, where the implied constant depends on A , F and ε only. In particular

$$(7) \quad \sum_{n \leq x} a_F(n) \ll_{F,\varepsilon} x^{3/5+\varepsilon} \quad (x \geq 2).$$

Proof. Without loss of generality, we assume that $M \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\kappa := 1 + \varepsilon$ and

$$(8) \quad T^4 = 4\pi^2(M + \frac{1}{2})x.$$

By the Perron formula (see [14, Corollary II.2.4]) we have

$$(9) \quad \sum_{n \leq x} a_F(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\kappa-iT}^{\kappa+iT} Z_F(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O_{F,\varepsilon}(x^{3/4+\varepsilon}M^{-1/4} + x^\varepsilon).$$

We shift the line of integration horizontally to $\text{Re } s = -\varepsilon$, the main term gives

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\kappa-iT}^{\kappa+iT} Z_F(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds = Z_F(0) + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{L}} Z_F(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds,$$

where \mathcal{L} is the contour joining the points $\kappa \pm iT$ and $-\varepsilon \pm iT$. Using the convexity bound [12, §1.3]

$$Z_F(\sigma + it) \ll_{F,\varepsilon} (|t| + 1)^{\max\{2(1-\sigma), 0\} + \varepsilon} \quad (-\varepsilon \leq \sigma \leq \kappa),$$

the integrals over the horizontal segments and the term $Z_F(0)$ can be absorbed in

$$O_{F,\varepsilon}((Tx)^\varepsilon(T + T^{-1}x)) = O_{F,\varepsilon}(x^{1/4+\varepsilon}M^{1/4} + x^{3/4+\varepsilon}M^{-1/4}).$$

To handle the integral over the vertical segment $\mathcal{L}_v := [-\varepsilon - iT, -\varepsilon + iT]$, we invoke the functional equation (2). We deduce that

$$(10) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{L}_v} Z_F(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds = (-1)^k \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{a_F(n)}{n} I_{\mathcal{L}_v}(nx),$$

where

$$I_{\mathcal{L}_v}(y) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{L}_v} (2\pi)^{2s-1} \frac{\Gamma(k - \frac{1}{2} - s) \Gamma(\frac{3}{2} - s)}{\Gamma(s + k - \frac{3}{2}) \Gamma(s + \frac{1}{2})} \frac{y^s}{s} ds.$$

By using the Stirling formula

$$\Gamma(\sigma + it) = \sqrt{2\pi} |t|^{\sigma-1/2} e^{-\pi|t|/2 + i(t \log|t| - t) + i \operatorname{sgn}(t)(\pi/2)(\sigma-1/2)} \{1 + O(t^{-1})\}$$

uniformly for $\sigma_1 \leq \sigma \leq \sigma_2$ and $|t| \geq 1$, the quotient of the four gamma factors is

$$(11) \quad |t|^{2-4\sigma} e^{-4i(t \log|t| - t) + i \operatorname{sgn}(t)\pi(1-k)} \{1 + O(t^{-1})\}$$

for bounded σ and any $|t| \geq 1$, where the implied constant depends on σ and k . Together with the second mean value theorem for integrals [14, Theorem I.0.3], we obtain

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} I_{\mathcal{L}_v}(nx) &\ll (nx)^{-\varepsilon} \left(\left| \int_1^T t^{1+4\varepsilon} e^{-ig(t)} dt \right| + T^{1+4\varepsilon} \right) \\ &\ll T \left(\frac{T^4}{nx} \right)^\varepsilon \left(\left| \int_a^T e^{-ig(t)} dt \right| + 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

for some $1 \leq a \leq T$, where $g(t) := t \log(t^4/(4\pi^2 nx)) - 4t$. In view of (8), we have

$$g'(t) = -\log(4\pi^2 nx/t^4) < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad |g'(t)| \geq |\log(n/(M + \frac{1}{2}))|$$

for $n \geq M + 1$ and $1 \leq t \leq T$. Using (3) and [14, Theorem I.6.2], we infer that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n>M} \frac{a_F(n)}{n} I_{\mathcal{L}_V}(nx) &\ll T \left(\frac{T^4}{x} \right)^\varepsilon \sum_{n>M} \frac{d_4(n)}{n^{1+\varepsilon}} \left(\left| \log \frac{n}{M + \frac{1}{2}} \right|^{-1} + 1 \right) \\ (13) \quad &\ll T \left(\frac{T^4}{x} \right)^\varepsilon \left\{ \sum_{M < n \leq 2M} \frac{d_4(n)(M + \frac{1}{2})}{n^{1+\varepsilon}|n - M - \frac{1}{2}|} + \frac{1}{M^{\varepsilon/2}} \right\} \\ &\ll T \left(\frac{T^4}{\sqrt{M}x} \right)^\varepsilon \\ &\ll Tx^\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

For $n \leq M$, we extend the segment of integration \mathcal{L}_V to an infinite line \mathcal{L}_V^* in order to apply Lemma 1 in [4]. Write

$$\mathcal{L}_V^\pm := [\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \pm iT, \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \pm i\infty), \quad \mathcal{L}_h^\pm := [-\varepsilon \pm iT, \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \pm iT]$$

and define \mathcal{L}_V^* to be the positively oriented contour consisting of \mathcal{L}_V , \mathcal{L}_V^\pm and \mathcal{L}_h^\pm . In view of (11), the contribution over the horizontal segments \mathcal{L}_h^\pm is

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\mathcal{L}_h^\pm}(nx) &\ll \int_{-\varepsilon}^{1/2-\varepsilon} (2\pi)^{2\sigma-1} T^{2-4\sigma} \frac{(nx)^\sigma}{T} d\sigma \\ &\ll T \int_{-\varepsilon}^{1/2-\varepsilon} \left(\frac{nx}{T^4} \right)^\sigma d\sigma \\ &\ll Tx^\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

As in (12), for $n \leq M$ we get that

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\mathcal{L}_V^\pm}(nx) &\ll (nx)^{1/2+\varepsilon} \left(\int_T^\infty t^{-1-4\varepsilon} e^{-ig(t)} dt + \frac{1}{T^{1+4\varepsilon}} \right) \\ &\ll T \left(\frac{nx}{T^4} \right)^{1/2+\varepsilon} \left(\left| \log \frac{M + \frac{1}{2}}{n} \right|^{-1} + 1 \right) \\ &\ll T \left(\left| \log \frac{M + \frac{1}{2}}{n} \right|^{-1} + 1 \right). \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \leq M} \frac{a_F(n)}{n} (I_{\mathcal{L}_V^\pm}(nx) + I_{\mathcal{L}_h^\pm}(nx)) &\ll Tx^{\varepsilon/2} \sum_{n \leq M} \frac{d_4(n)}{n} \left(\left| \log \frac{M + \frac{1}{2}}{n} \right|^{-1} + 1 \right) \\ (14) \quad &\ll Tx^{\varepsilon/2} \sum_{n \leq M} \frac{d_4(n)(M + \frac{1}{2})}{n|n - M - \frac{1}{2}|} + Tx^\varepsilon \\ &\ll Tx^\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$I_{\mathcal{L}_v^*}(y) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 i} \int_{\mathcal{L}_v^*} \frac{\Gamma(k - \frac{1}{2} - s)\Gamma(\frac{3}{2} - s)\Gamma(s)}{\Gamma(s + k - \frac{3}{2})\Gamma(s + \frac{1}{2})\Gamma(1 + s)} (4\pi^2 y)^s ds.$$

After a change of variable s into $1 - s$, we see that

$$I_{\mathcal{L}_v^*}(y) = \frac{I_0(4\pi^2 y)}{2\pi},$$

with

$$I_0(t) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon} \frac{\Gamma(s + k - \frac{3}{2})\Gamma(s + \frac{1}{2})\Gamma(1 - s)}{\Gamma(k - \frac{1}{2} - s)\Gamma(\frac{3}{2} - s)\Gamma(2 - s)} t^{1-s} ds.$$

Here \mathcal{L}_ε consists of the line $s = \frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon + i\tau$ with $|\tau| \geq T$, together with three sides of the rectangle whose vertices are $\frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon - iT$, $1 + \varepsilon - iT$, $1 + \varepsilon + iT$ and $\frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon + iT$. Note that all the poles of the integrand in $I_0(t)$ lie on the left of the line \mathcal{L}_ε .

Using a result due to Chandrasekharan and Narasimhan [4, Lemma 1] generalised by Lau & Tsang [11, Lemma 2.2] we obtain (note that a factor $\sqrt{2}$ is missing for the definition of e_0 in both references)

$$I_0(t) = \frac{(-1)^k}{\sqrt{2\pi}} t^{3/8} \cos\left(4t^{1/4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + O(t^{1/8}).$$

It hence follows that

$$(15) \quad I_{\mathcal{L}_v^*}(nx) = (-1)^k \frac{(nx)^{3/8}}{(2i)^{3/4}} \cos\left(4\sqrt{2\pi}(nx)^{1/4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + O((nx)^{1/8}).$$

We conclude

$$(16) \quad \sum_{n \leq M} \frac{a_F(n)}{n} I_{\mathcal{L}_v^*}(nx) = \frac{(-1)^k}{(2\pi)^{3/4}} x^{3/8} \sum_{n \leq M} \frac{a_F(n)}{n^{5/8}} \cos\left(4\sqrt{2\pi}(nx)^{1/4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + O(x^{1/4+\varepsilon} M^{1/4})$$

from (14) and (15). Finally the asymptotic formula (6) by (9)-(10), (13) and (16).

Since

$$x^{3/8} \sum_{n \leq M} \frac{a_F(n)}{n^{5/8}} \cos\left(4\sqrt{2\pi}(nx)^{1/4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \ll (xM)^{3/8+\varepsilon},$$

the choice of $M = x^{3/5}$ in (6) gives (7). □

3. PROOF OF THE THEOREM

We establish a lemma that has a similar statement as a one due to Lau & Wu [10, Lemma 3.2]. However, due to convergence issue, the proof is more delicate.

Lemma 2— Let F be in H_k^* . Define

$$S_F(x) := \sum_{n \leq x} a_F(n).$$

There exist positive absolute constants C, c_1, c_2 and $X_0(F)$ depending only on F such that for all $X \geq X_0(F)$, we can find $x_1, x_2 \in [X, X + CX^{3/4}]$ for which

$$S_F(x_1) > c_1 X^{3/8} \quad \text{and} \quad S_F(x_2) < -c_2 X^{3/8}.$$

Proof. We begin the proof with Theorem C of Hafner [7]. In order to use this result, it is more convenient to introduce the notion of (C, ℓ) -summability and to present related simple facts (see [13] for more details). Let $\{g_n(t)\}_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of functions. We write

$$s(g; n) := \sum_{0 \leq v \leq n} g_v(t), \quad \sigma(g; n) := \frac{1}{C_n^{(\ell+1)}} \sum_{v=0}^n C_{n-v}^{(\ell)} s(g; v),$$

where $C_n^{(\ell)} := \binom{\ell+n-1}{n}$. We say that the series of general term $g_n(t)$ is uniformly (C, ℓ) -summable to the sum $G(t)$ if $\sigma(g; n)$ converges uniformly to $G(t)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. We have $C_0^{(\ell)} + \dots + C_n^{(\ell)} = C_n^{(\ell+1)}$ and if the series $\sum_n \int g_n(t) dt$ converges then the series of general term $\int g_n(t) dt$ is also (C, ℓ) -summable and their limits are the same.

As in [7, page 151], for $\rho > -1$ and $x \notin 2\pi\mathbb{N}$, define

$$A_\rho(x) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(\rho+1)} \sum_{2\pi n \leq x} a_F(n) (x - 2\pi n)^\rho.$$

Now let \mathcal{C} be the rectangle with vertices $c \pm iR$ and $1 - b \pm iR$ (taken in the counter-clockwise direction), where $b > c > \max\{1, |k - \frac{3}{2}|\}$ and $R > |k - \frac{3}{2}|$ are real numbers. Let

$$Q_\rho(x) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{\Gamma(s)(2\pi)^{-s} Z_F(s)}{\Gamma(s+\rho+1)} x^{\rho+s} ds.$$

Denote by $\mathcal{C}_{0,b}$ the oriented polygonal path with vertices $-i\infty, -iR, b-iR, b+iR, iR$ and $+i\infty$. Let

$$f_\rho(x) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}_{0,b}} \frac{\Gamma(1-s)\Delta(s)}{\Gamma(2+\rho-s)\Delta(1-s)} x^{1+\rho-s} ds$$

where

$$\Delta(s) = \Gamma(s+k-\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(s+\frac{1}{2}).$$

By [7, Theorem C], the series of general term $(-1)^k (2\pi n)^{-1-\rho} a_F(n) f_\rho(2\pi n x)$ is uniformly (C, ℓ) -summable for $\ell > \max\{\frac{1}{2} - \rho, 0\}$ on any finite closed interval in $(0, \infty)$ only under the condition $\rho > -1$ and the sum is $A_\rho(x) - Q_\rho(x)$. In particular, we can fix $\ell = 1$ and $\rho = 0$. We shall say C -summable for $(C, 1)$ -summable.

The only pole of the integrand of $Q_0(x)$ is 0, it is encircled by \mathcal{C} hence

$$Q_0(x) \ll_F 1 \quad (x \geq 1).$$

To estimate $f_0(x)$, we use again the result by Lau & Tsang [11, Lemma 2.2] already used to establish Voronoi formula. We get

$$(17) \quad f_0(y) = \frac{(-1)^k}{\sqrt{2\pi}} y^{3/8} \cos\left(4y^{1/4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + (-1)^k e_1 y^{1/8} \cos\left(4y^{1/4} + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{y^{1/8}}\right),$$

where e_1 is a absolute constant.

Let

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(v) &:= (2\pi)^{3/4} \frac{A_0(2\pi v^4)}{v^{3/2}}, \\ g_n(v) &:= \frac{a_F(n)}{n^{5/8}} \cos\left(4\sqrt{2\pi}n^{1/4}v + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \\ g_n^*(v) &:= \frac{e_1}{v} \frac{a_F(n)}{n^{7/8}} \sin\left(4\sqrt{2\pi}n^{1/4}v + \frac{\pi}{4}\right).\end{aligned}$$

Then the series of general term $g_n(v) - g_n^*(v)$ is uniformly C-summable on any finite closed interval in $(0, \infty)$ and the sum is $\Phi(v) + O(v^{-3/2})$ (here the term $O(v^{-3/2})$ comes from $Q_0(2\pi v^4)$ and the O-term of (17)). In view of (4), a simple partial integration shows that the series of general term $g_n^*(v)$ converges to the sum $\sum_n g_n^*(v)$ uniformly on any finite closed interval in $(0, \infty)$. Thus the series of general term $g_n(v)$ is uniformly C-summable on any finite closed interval in $(0, \infty)$ and the sum is $\Phi(v) + \sum_n g_n^*(v) + O(v^{-3/2})$.

Let t be any large natural number, $\kappa > 1$ a large parameter that will be fixed later. Write

$$K_\tau(u) = (1 - |u|)(1 + \tau \cos(4\sqrt{2\pi}\kappa u))$$

with $\tau = \pm 1$. We consider the integral

$$J_\tau = \int_{-1}^1 \Phi(t + \kappa u) K_\tau(u) du.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-1}^1 g_n(t + \kappa u) K_\tau(u) du &= r_\beta \frac{a_F(n)}{n^{5/8}}, \\ \int_{-1}^1 g_n^*(t + \kappa u) K_\tau(u) du &= s_\beta e_1 \frac{a_F(n)}{n^{7/8}},\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}r_\beta &:= \int_{-1}^1 K_\tau(u) \cos\left(4\sqrt{2\pi}\beta(t + \kappa u) + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) du, \\ s_\beta &:= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{K_\tau(u)}{t + \kappa u} \sin\left(4\sqrt{2\pi}\beta(t + \kappa u) + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) du.\end{aligned}$$

As in [10, (3.13)], we have

$$r_\beta = \delta_{\beta=1} \frac{\tau}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{\kappa^2 \beta^2} + \delta_{\beta \neq 1} \frac{1}{\kappa^2 (\beta - 1)^2}\right)$$

and

$$s_\beta \ll (t\beta\kappa)^{-1}.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 g_1(t + \kappa u) K_\tau(u) du &= \frac{\tau}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{\kappa^2}\right), \\ \int_{-1}^1 g_n(t + \kappa u) K_\tau(u) du &\ll \frac{d_4(n)}{\kappa^2 n^{9/8}} \quad (n \geq 2), \\ \int_{-1}^1 g_n^*(t + \kappa u) K_\tau(u) du &\ll \frac{d_4(n)}{\kappa t n^{9/8}}, \end{aligned}$$

where all the implied constants are absolute. These estimates show that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \geq 1} \int_{-1}^1 g_n(t + \kappa u) K_\tau(u) du &= \frac{\tau}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{\kappa^2}\right), \\ \sum_{n \geq 1} \int_{-1}^1 g_n^*(t + \kappa u) K_\tau(u) du &\ll \frac{1}{\kappa t}. \end{aligned}$$

In view of the remark about C-summability, we obtain

$$J_\tau = \frac{\tau}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{\kappa t} + \frac{1}{t^{3/2}}\right).$$

We fix κ large enough. When $X \geq \kappa^4$, we take $t = \lfloor X^{1/4} \rfloor$. So $t > 2\kappa$ and the O-term in J_τ is $\ll \kappa^{-2}$, so the main term dominates if κ has been chosen sufficiently large. Therefore

$$J_{-1} < -\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{and} \quad J_1 > \frac{1}{4}.$$

Since $S_F(x) = A_0(2\pi x)$, we rewrite this as

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{S_F(t + \kappa u)}{(t + \kappa u)^{3/2}} K_{-1}(u) du < -\frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{3/4}} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{S_F(t + \kappa u)}{(t + \kappa u)^{3/2}} K_1(u) du > \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{3/4}}.$$

The kernel function $K_\tau(u)$ is nonnegative and satisfies

$$1 - (3\pi\kappa)^{-2} \leq \int_{-1}^1 K_\tau(u) du \leq 2 \quad (\tau = \pm 1).$$

As a consequence, we have

$$\frac{S_F((t + \kappa\eta_+)^4)}{(t + \kappa\eta_+)^{3/2}} \geq \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^{3/4}}$$

and

$$\frac{S_F((t + \kappa\eta_-)^4)}{(t + \kappa\eta_-)^{3/2}} \leq -\frac{1}{4(1 - (3\pi\kappa)^{-2})(2\pi)^{3/4}}$$

for some $\eta_\pm \in [-1, 1]$. These two points deviate from X by a distance $\ll X^{3/4}$, since the difference between $(t \pm \kappa)^4$ is $\ll \kappa t^3 \asymp X^{3/4}$.

This implies the result of Lemma 2. \square

Now we are ready to prove the Theorem.

By Lemma 2, for any $x \geq X_0(F)$ we can pick three points $x < x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < x + 3Cx^{3/4}$ such that $S_F(x_i) < -cx^{3/8}$ ($i = 1, 3$) and $S_F(x_2) > cx^{3/8}$ for some absolute constant $c > 0$. (Note that $y + Cy^{3/4} \leq x + 3Cx^{3/4}$ for $y = x + Cx^{3/4}$.) Hence we deduce that

$$\sum_{\substack{x_1 < n < x_2 \\ a_F(n) > 0}} a_F(n) \geq S_F(x_2) - S_F(x_1) > 2cx^{3/8}$$

and

$$\sum_{\substack{x_2 < n < x_3 \\ a_F(n) < 0}} (-a_F(n)) \geq -(S_F(x_3) - S_F(x_2)) > 2cx^{3/8}.$$

Thus, the Theorem follows as each term in the two sums are positive and $\ll_\varepsilon n^\varepsilon$.

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